

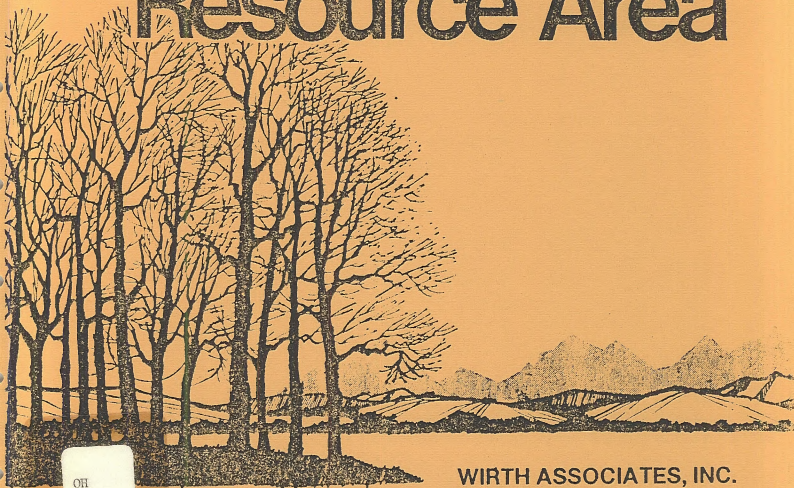
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BLM Colorado Visual Resource Inventory

San Miguel Resource Area



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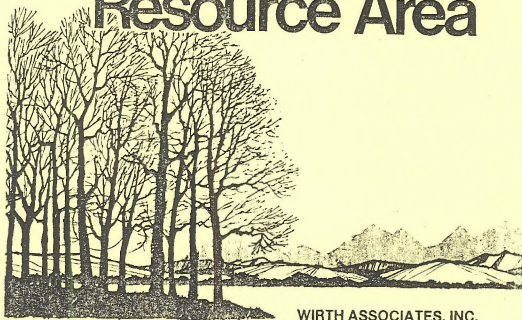
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BLM Colorado Visual Resource Inventory San Miguel Resource Area



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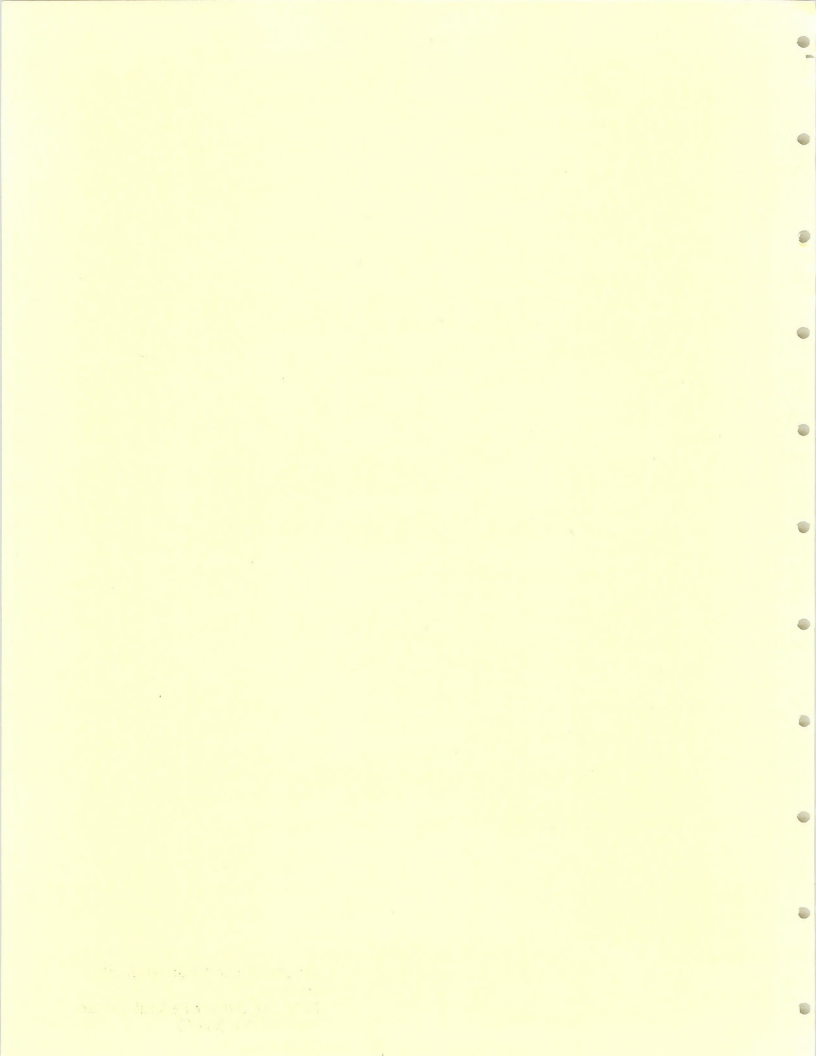


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VISUAL RESOURCE INVENTORY SAN MIGUEL RESOURCE AREA

DOLORES AND LONE CONE PLANNING UNITS

INTRODUCTION

This report constitutes a draft Visual Resource Inventory of two Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Planning Units within the San Miguel Resource Area (RA), Colorado. The inventory has been conducted for all of the Dolores and Lone Cone Planning Units, which in total encompass 1,002,400 acres. This study has been conducted in compliance with the BLM Manual Section 8411 - Upland Visual Resource Inventory and Evaluation, and includes an inventory of Visual Sensitivity and Distance Zones. An inventory of scenic quality has been completed for these planning units by the BLM.

The entire inventory is comprised of the following components:

MAPS:

1. Use Volume
2. User Attitudes
3. Final Visual Sensitivity
4. Distance Zones

RATING FORMS:

1. Visual Sensitivity Workshop Summary and Analysis Forms

A Visual Sensitivity Workshop was held in Nucla on March 9 to establish User Sensitivity to Visual Change within Scenic Quality Rating Units for each Planning Unit.





San Miguel R.A.
Dolores P.U.
Lone Cone P.U.

STUDY TEAM

The study was conducted by an interdisciplinary team composed of the following individuals:

PROJECT DIRECTOR

Tim Tetherow - Landscape Architect

PROJECT MANAGER - VISUAL SENSITIVITY/DISTANCE ZONES

Craig Taggart - Landscape Architect

VISUAL SENSITIVITY STUDY TEAM

Craig Taggart - Landscape Architect

Distance Zones Study Team

Lois Brink - Landscape Architect

All participants are employees of Wirth Associates, Inc.

METHODOLOGY

OVERVIEW

The basic sequential steps involved in the inventory of Visual Sensitivity and Distance Zones are outlined as follows:

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

1. Determine important viewer locations (Key Observer Points - KOPs)
2. Determine the land that can be seen from the KOP (seen area analysis)
3. Map use volume levels for KOPs within the seen area
4. Determine user attitudes toward man-made landscape modifications
5. Determine final sensitivity levels based on a combination of use volume and user attitudes

DISTANCE ZONES

1. Determine KOPs (as above)
2. Determine seen area from KOPs
3. Map distance zones within the seen area

A two-phase approach to the inventory of visual resources was developed and used in this study. The first phase involved preliminary mapping in the office. The second phase was done in the field and involved confirmation of preliminary mapping, actual field inventory and follow-up management review of field results.

Phase One involved the following basic steps:

- A. Determination of KOPs in the office from BLM and other agency data.
- B. Preliminary determination of the seen area from KOPs.
- C. Mapping use volume levels of KOPs.
- D. Preliminary mapping of Distance Zones from KOPs.

Phase Two involved the following basic steps:

- A. Overflight and ground reconnaissance by the Project Director and Project Manager to review field inventory results.
- B. Workshop session(s) with selected public and agency representatives to determine user attitudes toward visual change in the landscape.
- C. Determination of final sensitivity levels based on user volume and user attitudes.

This two phase approach was devised and utilized for efficiency in completing the inventory portion within the short time allotted for each planning unit. (Specifically, field team members had a preliminary indication of rating units

and zones to react to, rather than having to start from a blank base map in the field. It also built in a series of checks and reviews by both management and field team personnel since all areas were reviewed on three occasions: preliminary office evaluation, field inventory, and field review.

Field Verification - A management team (usually the Project Director and Project Manager) conducted low altitude flights and ground reconnaissance over all of the Resource Areas to become personally familiar with the Resource Area prior to conducting a visual sensitivity workshop, and to review rating units as established by Wirth Associates. These units were a refinement of the scenic quality inventory conducted by the BLM.



United States Department of the Interior

6300
(161)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Uncompahgre Basin Resource Area
P. O. Box 1269
Montrose, Colorado 81401

April 26, 1979

Dear

We appreciate very much your interest and participation in the Visual Sensitivity Workshop held in Nucla on March 9. The information collected there will be of great value to us in our overall resource planning process.

We have met with our contractors and analyzed the workshop results which we would like to pass on for your review and comment. Included is a narrative summary of the discussion which took place during the workshop along with a Table showing the results of the ratings submitted by participants.

During the workshop discussions, several participants made the statement that the local people understand and appreciate the scenic values of the area but were opposed to marking the forms with High or Moderate ratings for fear that this would cause BLM to reduce future development. This feeling was reflected in the ratings which showed that a moderate level of protection of the scenery is desired for almost every rating area, while opposition to future development of nearly all types is low. From the discussion and the ratings, we feel that the appreciation you have for the scenery in the Dolores and Lone Cone Planning Units is relatively high. However, because most people in this area make their living on the land, your greatest concern is that the development be allowed to continue.

The statement was also made by several participants that the development which has taken place to date has had little effect on the scenery of the area. We recognize the high capability of the land in this area to absorb development without as much visible change as it would have in other areas. As a result, proposed future development will meet the visual management standards of this area more easily than in less diverse landscapes.



Save Energy and You Serve America!

FIGURE 1

Throughout our Nucla meeting I became well aware of a feeling of great frustration with government regulations on the part of most participants. I want to say again that the objective of visual resource management is not to stop development but rather to manage development, within reason, to obtain the least adverse visual impacts.

Please take this opportunity to review the results of the workshop and feel free to send us any comments which you may have. I can assure you that your views will be a real consideration (along with all other resource and economic considerations) in any management decisions which would affect this area. Again, I appreciate your attendance and participation and look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Donley M. Lotvedt
Area Manager

Attachment

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SHEET

PARTICIPANT

REPRESENTING

DATE.

RESOURCE AREA

PLANNING UNIT

[illegible]

CATEGORIES OF VISUAL CHANGE

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining)
Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Landform/Vegetation-1

Roads
Pipelines
Rail Spurs

Landform/Vegetation-2

DRY Use

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment
(chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures

- Power Lines
- Travways
- Reflectors/Repeaters
- Substations

Structures

Resident ial

p = Preservation

HP-High Protection

MP Moderate Protection

LP-Low Protection

A • Rehabilitation

H* Visual change by this type of activity would cause a strong negative reaction.

M. Visual change by this type of activity would cause a moderate negative reaction.

L - Visual change by this type of activity would cause a low adverse reaction.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SHEET

EXPLANATION AND CONTINUATION:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

In filling out the workshop form, please respond from the point of view of the public sector or agency you represent rather than from your personal point of view. This will enable us to better analyze the broad spectrum of public attitudes.

Relationship to the Area:

From the list supplied, indicate the type of use each area is best suited to from your group or agency's point of view. Where code letters include more than one specific type of use, specify which type is most appropriate (e.g. "RE - coal mining").

Value Placed on Scenic Quality:

From your group or agency's point of view, indicate the degree of value placed on scenic quality in each area in terms of H, M or L value.

Desired Visual Management Class:

This is to be a further indication of the value of scenic quality to the group or agency in terms of the level of management you feel should be exercised for scenic values within the area. "Preservation" would restrict all activities which would noticeably alter the landscape. "Rehabilitation" is an indication that from your group or agency's point of view, the area is already visually degraded and needs some level of corrective measures.

User Reaction to Visual Change:

The categories of visual change listed below are intended to represent generic types of management actions which would lead to similar kinds of visual change. They are not intended to represent specific management proposals.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

- a. Resource Extraction (mining)
- b. Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform/Vegetation-1

Roads
Pipelines
Railroads

Landform-2

Dams/water impoundments

Landform/Vegetation-2

ORV Use

Vegetation/Structures

Power lines
Tramways
Reflectors/repeaters
Substations

Structures

Residential

Vegetation

Timber Harvest
Land Treatment (grazing,
chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

SPECIFIC ISSUES, PROJECTS OR LANDS OF CONCERN TO YOUR GROUP OR AGENCY:

In the following space please indicate any issues or concerns your agency or group has about visual resource management in this BLM Resource Area. Specific projects, lands or issues can be addressed. Indicate on the base maps provided, the location of specific lands you are concerned about. Use a code letter/word or other identifiable designation referenced in your narrative.

Participant _____

Date _____

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT

Rating Units

Workshop Rating
Unit:

Scenic Quality
Rating Unit(s):

Desired
Mgmt. Class

LANDSCAPE VALUES
LOW | MED. | HIGH

P

HP

MP

11. B

1.

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1**
(HIGH)**

LF-2
(LOW)

LF/V
(MED.)

V
(MED.)

V/ST-1
(HIGH)

V/ST-2
(MED.)

ST
(MED.)

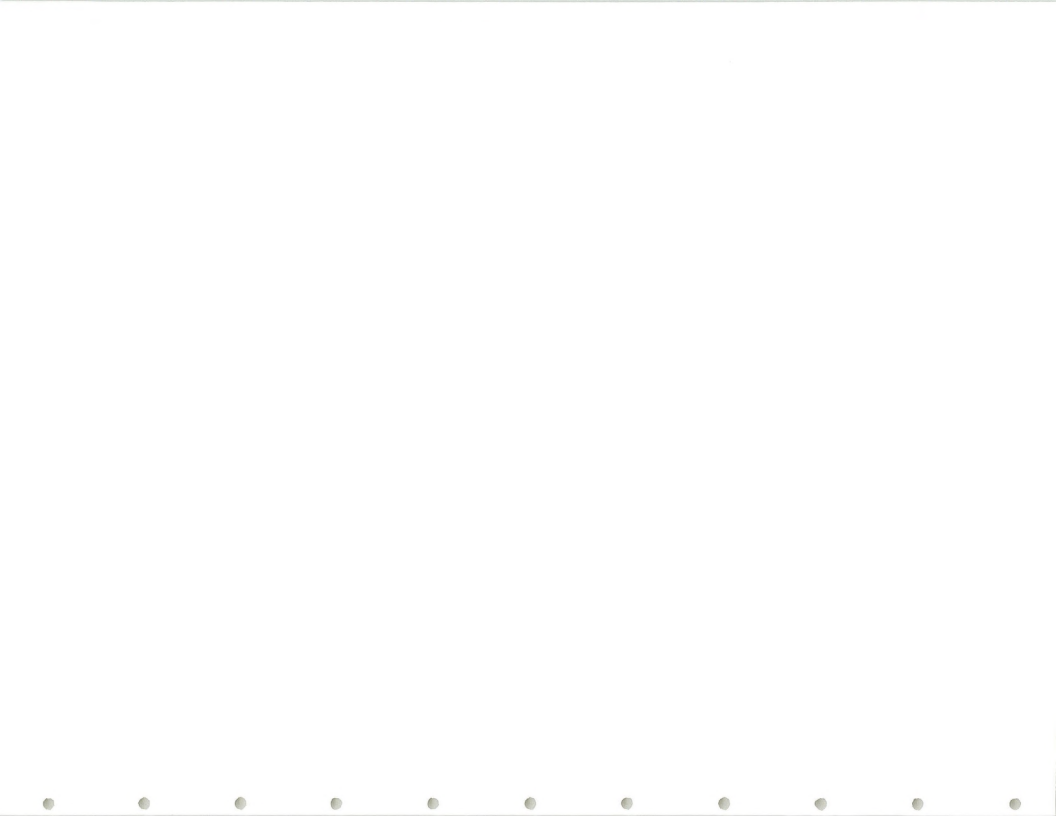
Final Rating:

Rationale:

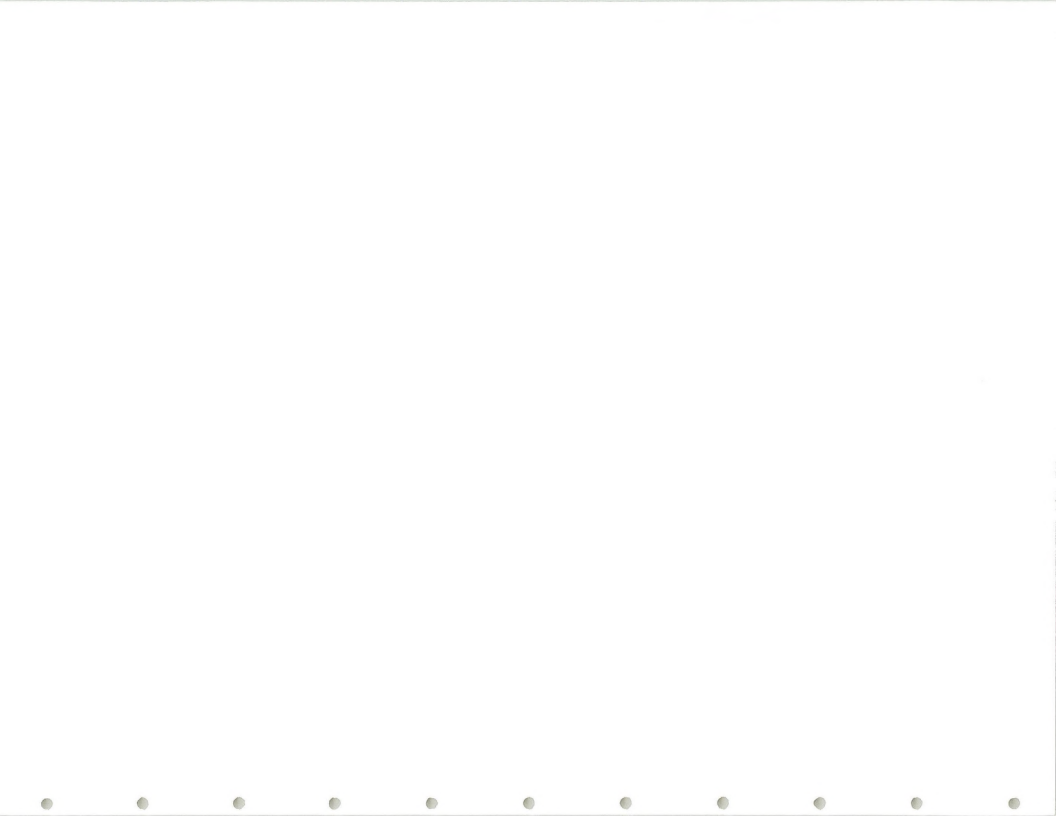
*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.



DOLORES P. U.
LONE CONE P. U.



VISUAL SENSITIVITY

CRITERIA

The criteria and procedure used for determining visual sensitivity are those set forth in BLM's 8411 manual. Basically, this involves a two-part inventory and evaluation process consisting of: 1) determination of user volume and, 2) user attitudes toward change in the landscape. The results of these two independent analyses are combined according to established procedures and result in a determination of final visual sensitivity levels.

USE VOLUME

The collection of use volume data is to determine the number of people viewing the landscape at various locations. The greater the number of viewers in any given area, the greater the "exposure" it receives and the greater its sensitivity is said to be. Actual use volume is categorized into one of three levels (H, M, or L) according to the following criteria (BLM Manual 8411 31A1a):

CRITERIA	H		M		L	
	HIGH		MEDIUM		LOW	
(1) Use volume (total) use, no distinction between types cars and trains	Segments of travel routes, use sites or population centers which receive 200,000 or more visits/yr. or more than 200 vehicles/day (ADT year round), or comparable degree of use on a seasonal basis.		Segments of travel routes, use sites or population centers which receive 20,000 to 200,000 visits/year or 20 to 200 vehicles per day (ADT year round), or a comparable degree of use on a seasonal basis.		Travel route segments with less than 20,000 visits/yr. or less than 20 vehicles/day (ADT year round).	
(2) Use volume - trails, rivers, water bodies, trams	20,000 or more visits/yr.		2000 - 20,000 visits/yr.		less than 2000 visits/yr.	

Travel routes or use areas of High or Moderate volume are considered to be Key Observation Points (KOPs). From these KOPs, the landscape can be seen (referred to as the "seen area") is mapped out to a maximum distance of 15 miles. The level of volume of that KOP (either High or Moderate) is then designated for the entire seen area around that KOP. Where an area can be seen from both a high volume KOP and a moderate volume KOP, the high designation is given.

Use data for this study was obtained through the BLM Area Offices, from the State Highway Department, county road departments, State Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, U.S. Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management. Though somewhat variable in age, the data used, in all cases, was the most current available. Where notable data gaps occurred, the best estimate of the agency representative was used considering current use patterns and known use levels of adjacent roads/areas.

Seen areas were manually derived in the office through the use of topographic and raised relief maps. The results were reviewed and refined during the course of the study by the Project Manager and other members of the study team.

USER ATTITUDES

Data on user attitudes toward change is collected in order to determine the extent of public concern for various lands within the planning unit and specifically, their attitudes toward visual modification of the landscape. It is the only point in the inventory process where public input is considered.

The procedure used in this analysis was a somewhat modified version of the "Extensive" (low level) procedure set forth in BLM Manual 8411. Basically, it involves a workshop format with selected representatives of various agencies, private interests and public interest groups. They are asked to respond to a variety of possible landscape modifications within specific landscape units which are based on the Scenic Quality Rating Units (SQRU). These responses are then evaluated by qualitative means to determine a high, moderate or low level of sensitivity for each rating area.

With this general direction from the BLM 8411 manual it was first necessary to determine the specific data needs and a format for obtaining this information. In order to determine user response to change it was decided to obtain a comprehensive list of the generic types of change possible on BLM lands. These were then grouped into seven major over categories based on similarities in their visual effect on the landscape, e.g. landform, vegetation and/or structure modification. Only those specific generic types within each category that are appropriate to a given Resource Area are presented to workshop participants. In some cases an entire over-category was deleted if inappropriate or unlikely in that Resource Area.

As a context within which to judge these responses it was decided that participants should, at the outset, indicate the relative sensitivity or value they placed on the visual resource of each rating area. For this purpose, participants were asked to indicate the level of protection that should be given to the visual resource. One of five levels were presented as options: Preservation, High Protection, Moderate Protection, Low Protection or Rehabilitation. These were intended to generally correspond with the five

VRM Management Classes. A workshop rating form was then developed around these data needs on a rating unit basis (see Figure 2). In addition, an accompanying instruction sheet was developed that also included a space for participants to indicate any specific issues, projects or areas of concern visually (see Figure 3). These responses were primarily for the benefit of the Area Manager and not factored into final ratings.

To determine a list of workshop participants Wirth Associates first met with BLM representatives to develop a generic list of types of interest or agency input desired. The following general types of input were decided upon: federal, state and local (county and city) agency representation (including administrative, design and planning representatives); conservation organizations; cattlemen, mining and utility representation; off-road vehicle, guide and ski type recreation representation; and Chamber of Commerce and "average citizen" representation. From this generic list, the BLM District and/or Area Office selected specific representatives for each category. Both a preliminary letter of notification and a follow-up letter were composed by Wirth Associates and sent from the Area Office to each selected representative (example following page 8). This was followed by a personal phone reminder by an Area Office BLM representative prior to the meeting.

The Project Director and Project Manager made a flight over the study area two days prior to the workshop to review scenic quality rating unit boundaries and ratings, to become personally familiar with the study area prior to the workshop, and to determine whether or not certain rating units should be further sub-divided or combined for purposes of the workshop. Final visual sensitivity workshop rating unit maps and forms were then prepared on this basis.

The workshop format followed the following basic outline:

- A. Introduction (BLM Area Manager)
 - Relationship of this study to the overall Area planning effort
- B. Study overview and background (Wirth Associates)
- C. VRM program overview (Wirth Associates)
- D. Slide overview of rating areas within the Resource Area (Wirth Associates)
- E. Slide examples of various possible generic landscape modifications (Wirth Associates)
- F. Participant ratings on a rating unit by rating unit basis (facilitated by Wirth Associates)
- G. Participant narratives on specific issues or projects of concern (facilitated by Wirth Associates).

Following the workshop, an initial analysis of the results was made by Wirth Associates which led to a preliminary overall user attitude rating of Low, Moderate, or High for each rating unit. Initially, each form was reviewed to determine whether or not the results would be utilized. Forms were considered invalid if it were apparent that the participant was confused about the information requested or made no distinction between rating areas or types of change (e.g. rated all possible actions for all rating areas the same).

Where ratings were ambiguous but a reasonable assumption could be made as to the intended response changes were made and documented on the rating form. Partially completed forms were utilized if responses appeared consistent and an understanding of the desired information was apparent by the responses given.

Valid forms were qualitatively evaluated and tallied by the same review team according to a rating form specially designed for this purpose (see Figure 4). According to this form, responses to Desired Management Class are totaled and compared to totals for responses to various categories of landscape change. Where there was a difference for a rating area between the overall level of protection designated through the Desired Management Class and the overall level of sensitivity toward change, a preliminary H/M or M/L designation was given

Once the preliminary analysis was complete, a follow-up meeting was held with the Area Manager and appropriate members of his staff to review the results. An explanation of the preliminary analysis procedure was presented and reviewed. Following this, each summary and analysis form was reviewed with the Area Office personnel. Borderline H/M and M/L ratings were resolved at this time based on intensity of responses, consistency of thought, overall trends, specific participant responses, amount of BLM land in the rating area, user types and trends in the area and specific issues surrounding the area. In addition, if the Area Manager and staff felt that, based on the above considerations, participant responses clearly did not reflect the true level of sensitivity for a given area, they raised or lowered the rating. In all cases, a written rationale was prepared in the space provided on each summary and analysis form (Figure 4) which documented the basis for the final rating.

The tally sheets were designed for each visualization of trends. The following assumptions were made in its design:

- Management Class ratings can be grouped into levels of High, Medium or Low value (an exception is the Rehabilitation category which is sometimes given because of a high concern - when this occurs, ratings to various landscape modifications would expectedly be higher than where little concern exists).

- Landscape modification categories have different intensities and are identified as High, Medium and Low.
- Gray levels represent the general intensity of ratings expected based on the following premise: it is expected that if an impact of moderate intensity is proposed for an area about which the participant feels a moderate value, his/her expected response would be of a moderate adverse nature. Also, it is expected that the same impact would be rated as high by those who felt the landscape to be of high value and rated low by those who rated the landscape low. If true, it would follow that a low intensity impact would expectedly result in a high adverse rating on both high and moderate value lands.

FINAL SENSITIVITY

The Final Sensitivity Rating is the result of the combination of use volume sensitivity and user attitudes sensitivity according to the following matrix taken from the BLM Manual (8411.31A4):

user attitude quantity of use		
H	H	HIGH SENSITIVITY
H	M	
M	H	
H	L	
L	H	MEDIUM SENSITIVITY
M	M	
M	L	
L	M	LOW SENSITIVITY
L	L	

The process used is a mechanical one in which the two preliminary sensitivity maps are overlain and the final sensitivity rating for any given area is determined simply by the particular conditions of the two preliminary ratings. When very small islands of land resulted (less than 1/2 mile wide) that had a rating different from the adjacent land, a decision was made to give it the designation of the adjacent land with which it had the most similarity from a management standpoint.

DISTANCE ZONES

Distance Zone classifications are used to indicate the relative detail that is perceived in natural and man-made features on the landscape. The closer an object is to the viewer the greater the detail in which it is perceived and the greater is its perceived scale in relation to the surrounding landscape. Therefore, a landscape modification near the viewer would have a greater negative visual effect than the same modification seen further away.

Distance Zone categories as defined in the BLM VRM system include the following: Foreground/Middleground - from viewer location to 3-5 miles; Background - from 3-5 miles to approximately 15 miles; and Seldom Seen - beyond the approximate 15 mile limit. The Seldom Seen designation is also applied to areas that because of topographic screening are unseen from any designated viewer location.

The criteria and procedure used for delineating distance zones are those set forth in BLM's 8411 manual. This procedure first involves the determination of Key Observer Points (KOPs). These points are the same as those used for the visual sensitivity - use volume study (see use volume methodology narrative preceeding).

From these points (or travel routes) a "seen area analysis" (see Visual Sensitivity - Use Volume narrative) is conducted. All lands that can be seen from that point or travel corridor out to a distance of 3-5 miles are labeled as Foreground/Middleground. All lands that can be seen from that point or corridor between 3-5 miles and 15 miles are labeled as Background. All lands that are beyond 15 miles from any KOP or are unseen from any KOP are labeled as Seldom Seen. Where overlaps of these zones occur (from 2 or more KOPs) the closer zone is designated.

For this study use volume information was taken from various sources, as indicated in the visual sensitivity - use volume narrative. A manual seen area analysis was conducted from the moderate and high volume points/corridors in the office from topographic and raised relief maps. Appropriate distance zone designations were then made. This preliminary distance zone map was then taken to the field by the scenic quality inventory team for verification. Revisions were made accordingly.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY - USE VOLUME

TABLE 1

USE VOLUME DATA SUMMARY (San Miguel Resource Area)

KEY OBSERVATION POINT	LOCATION	VOLUME
State Rte. 62	--	High
State Rte. 90	--	High
State Rte. 97	--	High
State Rte. 141	--	High
State Rte. 145	--	High
Norwood-Dolores Road	#145 at Norwood South	Moderate
Disappointment Valley Rd.	#141 to Norwood-Dolores Rd.	Moderate
Basin Road	#141 at Basin to Norwood-Dolores Rd.	Moderate
Sanborn Park Rd.	#145 north to Sanborn Park	Moderate
Mountain View Road	Nuc1a North	Moderate
Dolores River	--	High

VISUAL SENSITIVITY - USER ATTITUDES

A visual sensitivity workshop was held in Nucla in the REA building at 9:30 a.m. on March 9 for the San Miguel Resource Area.

The workshop was well attended with some 51 participants present (primarily independent miners). The group was highly vocal and highly critical of the Government's attempts to obtain information on visual resources and suspicious of its real purpose and the use that would be made of it. Most of the discussion centered around big government and its interference in their livelihood. Specifically, federal mine safety regulations had recently been passed requiring equipment that these miners said was prohibitively expensive for independent operators.

Although, clearly out of the realm of visual resource management, the miners had come to speak their peace and despite the best efforts of four BLM personnel and two Wirth Associates personnel to keep the discussion relevant to the topic, big government was the focus of their concerns. As a result, the workshop presentation which typically takes 45 minutes, took 3-1/2 hours.

At the end of this time one common theme emerged regarding visual resources and was reiterated many times by many individuals, which was that the participants had an appreciation and concern for the quality of the landscape but were afraid that by indicating a Moderate or High negative reaction to any type of visual change, that BLM would use that as a lever to further restrict their livelihood by adding more restrictions or regulations.

At the end of the presentation most participants elected to take their forms home and send them in later although about 10 forms were turned in at that time.

In all, 27 forms were turned in over a period of approximately 6 weeks. Of these, 4 had given the same rating for all activities in all rating units. This was judged by the Area Manager and Wirth Associates to be unresponsive and of little value in helping him to understand land use concerns in any geographical context. Twenty-three forms were then used in the analysis.

Table 2 indicates those individuals invited, attending and/or participating in the workshop. Of those individuals submitting forms that were used in the analysis 12 represented mining interests, 2 were from local utilities, 4 from agriculture, 1 conservation representative, and 4 from agencies.

A summary of the workshop ratings are indicated in Table 3. The trend in the results strongly echo the view expressed in the meeting--that there is an appreciation and inherent concern for the visual quality of the landscape (as evidenced in ratings for Desired Management Class), however there was a skepticism that by indicating a High or Moderate adverse reaction that BLM would further restrict those activities (as evidenced in the Low ratings for user reaction to landscape modification).

After reviewing the results with the Area Manager it was decided to test this theory and seek additional supportive data. A letter (Figure 1) was prepared indicating a summary of the results, our interpretation of the results and the desire to obtain any additional input that participants may have. However, after some 6 weeks no additional input had been received.

Another meeting was held with Mr. Don Lotvedt, Area Manager, Mr. John Sturzer, District Landscape Architect, and Mr. Ron Doering, Realty Specialist and VRM

program lead in the San Juan RA which shares administrative responsibility for portions of the San Miguel RA.

At this time the decision was made to resolve conflicts in the results on the assumption that the participant responses to Desired Management Class most represented their values for visual resources.

During this meeting it was decided also to subdivide two of the original 26 rating units into 3 units each. One was unit #16, the Dolores River which was divided into units #16, 16a and 16b. These changes were made based on pending legal protective designations which reflect local changes in the river's character and use.

Also divided was unit #26, Ridges and Rims. This became unit #26 ridges, unit #26a, the more dramatic and natural valley rims and unit #26b, the less dramatic and more visually impacted valley rims.

Of the resulting total of 30 rating units, 5 rated High, 16 rated Moderate and 9 rated Low after tabulation and analysis. The actual percent of land area in each category roughly approximates this ratio with the low category being somewhat larger and the Moderate category being somewhat less.

High ratings were given to units #14, the Upper San Miguel River; #16, Dolores River, #16a Dolores River; #23 McKenna Peak; and #26a Rims (natural and more dramatic). Three are river valleys, one is an area of highly scenic badland peaks, and the other is an area of high prominent valley rims bordering Paradox Valley.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY RESULTS OF THE SAN MIGUEL RESOURCE AREA
VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOPS

Unit No.	Unit Name	Final Ratings	Desired Mgmt. Class	LF-1	LF-2	LF/V-1	LF/V-2	V	V/ST	ST
1	Wooded Mtn. Slopes	M	M	L	L	M	H	M/L	M/L	L
2	Mesas-Upland Veg.	M	M	L	L	M/L	M/H	L	L	L
3	Flats/Reservoirs	M	M	L	L	M/L	M	L	M/L	M/L
4	Upper Disappoint. Cr.	M	M	L	L	L	M	M/L	L	L
5	N. & S. Mountains	M	M	L	L	M	H	M	M/L	M
6	Plateau Creek	M	M	L	L	L	M	M/L	L	L
7	Mesa-Pinyon-Juniper	M	M/L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
8	Mtn. Slopes-	M	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Pinyon-Juniper									
9	Broad Canyon	M	M	L	L	L	L	M/L	L	L
10	Narurita Ridge	M	M/L	L	L	L	L	M/L	L	L
11	Mailbox Park	M	M	L	L	L	L	M/L	L	L
12	Norwood/Egnar	L	M/L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
13	First Park	L	M/L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
14	Upper San Miguel R.	H	M	M/L	L	M	H	M	M	M
15	Lower San Miguel R.	M	M	L	L	M	M	L	M	L
16	Dolores River	H	M	L	L	M/L	M	L	M/L	L
16a	Dolores River	M	M	L	L	M/L	M	L	M/L	L
16b	Dolores River	H	M	L	L	M/L	M	L	M/L	L
17	Dry Creek	M	M/L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
18	Dry Creek Basin	L	M/L	L	L	L	M	L	L	L
19	Gypsum Valleys	L	L	L	L	L	M	L	L	L
20	Middle Disappoint. Valley	L	L	L	L	L	M	L	L	L
21	Lower Disappoint. Valley	L	L	L	L	L	M	L	L	L
22	Paradox Valley	L	M/L	L	L	L	M	L	L	L
23	McKenna Peak	H	M	L	L	L	M	L	L	L
24	Mesa - arid	L	L	L	L	L	M	L	L	L
25	Long Park	M	M/L	L	L	L	M	L	L	L
26	Ridges & Rims	L	M/L	L	L	L	M	L	L	L
26a	Ridges & Rims	H	M/L	L	L	L	M	L	L	L
26b	Ridges & Rims	M	M/L	L	L	L	M	L	L	L

TABLE 2

INDIVIDUALS CONTACTED AND/OR ATTENDING THE
DOLORES/LONE CONE SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>	<u>INVITED</u>	<u>ATTENDED</u>	<u>PARTICIPATED</u>
E. T. Anderson	Artio Exploration Serv.		X	
Ron Arant & Lyle Bennett	Colorado Div. Wildlife	X	X	X
Clive Bailey	Energy Fuels Nuclear		X	
Tom Barnes	Nucla-Naturita Tele. Co.		X	X
J. L. Benham	Consulting Geologist		X	
Bud Benson		X	X	
Wilbur F. Binder	Mayor, Natarita	X	X	
Jim Black	Atlas Minerals	X		
David E. Blake	Blake Mining Co.	X	X	
William E. Bray	Rancher	X	X	X
Scott Brown	Placer Valley Comm. Assn.	X		
C. W. Bunker	Mining		X	X
Jim Chambers	Cotter Corp.	X	X	X
David Conover	Bendix Field Engr.		X	
Dick Cook	U.S. Forest Service	X	X	
E. M. Cooper	Mining/Ranching		X	X
Bob Corey	Montrose County Comm.		X	
Roger Culver	San Miguel Basin Forum	X		
Russell Cutter	Pioneer Uranium Inc.	X		
L. A. Daniels	GEUMCO		X	
John S. Dekoevend	Mayor, Nucla	X	X	
Donald Englishman	U.S. Geological Survey		X	
John A. Galley, Jr.	Rancher		X	X
George Grandbouche	Dept. of Energy	X		
Chris Gray	Soil Conservation Service	X	X	X
George Greenbank	Colo. Wilderness Network	X	X	X
David Groenweld	Geos. Inc.		X	X
Robin Groff	Kelmine Corp.		X	X
Dick Guadagno		X		
Phil Herne	Audubon Society	X		
Wenn Hickenbothum			X	
J. M. Hills			X	
Lyman L. Hubbard Jr.	Hubbard Mining		X	
Marshall Hughes	Hughes Brothers	X	X	
Stuart Huntington	State Office of Rural Dev.	X		
Karen Jackson	Cotter Corp.		X	X
E. J. Jacobs	Ranching	X	X	X
David L. Kelly	San Miguel Power	X	X	X
J. D. Kirk	Union Carbide Corp.	X		
KOTO Radio		X		
Barbara Lane-Dowling	Telluride Times	X		
Dick Lemmon	Nucla/Naturita Tele.		X	X
Jerry Long	U.S. Geological Survey	X		
Mick McCarthy	Club 20	X		
Judy McGowan	San Miguel Co. Planning	X		

Workshop Attendees (continued)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>	<u>INVITED</u>	<u>ATTENDED</u>	<u>PARTICIPATED</u>
Michael Moore	B-Mining Company		X	X
Dan Noble	State Senator, Dist. 32	X		
Ken Norris	Colo-Ute Electric Assn.	X		
John F. Peeso	Pioneer Uravan Inc.		X	
Bob Perry	Inca Minerals Corp.		X	X
C. R. Ponchak	Pioneer Uravan Inc.		X	X
Charles Pritchett			X	
Betty Ragsdale	Ranching		X	
William Raley	San Miguel Co. Extension	X		
Paul Redd	Ranching	X		
Sam Richards	Ranching		X	
G. C. Ritter	Bendix Field Engineer	X	X	X
Troy Rose	Grazing-Mining		X	X
Edward Rosokowski	Sierra Club	X		
Robert Savath	Mayor, Telluride	X		
John Schumacher	Schumacher-Lloyd Ventures		X	X
R. E. Schwind	Cotter Corp.		X	X
Donald G. Strachan	Houston Oil & Minerals		X	X
James Suckla	Rancher (?)	X		
Mel Swanson	Kel-Mine Corp.	X		
Bob Taylor	Taminco Inc.		X	X
James Thomas	Colo. Open Space Council	X		
Tom Tuossen	UCC		X	
Walter Verner	Nerda Logging		X	
Roland Warner	Plateau Resources		X	
Lark L. Washburn	Cleghorn & Washburn Mining		X	
Dan Woodard	San Miguel County Comm.	X	X	X
Frank E. Woodard	Rajah Ventures Ltd.		X	X
Kim Woynowskie	Cotter Corp.		X	
George Wyatt	Mayor, Norwood	X		
U.S. Forest Service	Norwood District			X

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT Dolores/Lone Cone

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #1	P	3
Wooded Mountain Slopes	HP	4
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	MP	14
	LP	1
	R	

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1**	LF-2	LF/V-1	LF/V-2	V	V/ST	ST
4	2	2	10	3		3
		9	5		9	6
5				7		

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Ratings for the Desired Management Class were judged to be a better indication of participants' actual sensitivity based on concerns they expressed at the workshop. (See User Attitudes report section). Desired Management Class ratings were therefore used as the primary basis for determining the final user attitudes rating.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT Dolores/Lone Cone

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #2 Mosas-Upland Veg. Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	P	1
	HP	2
	MP	16
	LP	2
	R	

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1**	LF-2	LF/V-1	LF/V-2	V	V/ST	ST
2	1	1	7	2		2
		8	7		8	6
7		2	5	6	13	10

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: (See rating unit #1 for rationale.)

* ☐ = High Ratings; ☒ = Moderate Ratings; ☒ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT Dolores/Lone Cone

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #3	P	
	HP	
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	MP	14
	LP	7
	R	

LANDSCAPE VALUES
LOW MED. HIGH

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1**	LF-2	LF/V-1	LF/V-2	V	V/ST	ST
1			6			1
		9	7		10	8
7				7		5

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: (See rating unit #1 for rationale.)

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT Dobros/Lone Cone

Rating Units

Desired
Mgmt. Class

Workshop Rating
Unit: #4

Upper Disappoint-
ment Creek
Scenic Quality
Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

P

HP

MP

LP

R

1

12

8

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1**

LF-2

LF/V-1

LF/V-2

V

V/ST

ST

1

1

1

6

1

3

1

5

5

7

5

3

11/2

10/1

6/1

8

13/1

5/1

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: (See rating unit #1 for rationale.)

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT Dolores/Lone Cone

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #5 North and South Mountains Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	P	
	HP	4
	MP	13
	LP	4
	R	

LANDSCAPE VALUES
LOW | HIGH

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1**	LF-2	LF/V-1	LF/V-2	V	V/ST	ST
3	1	5	9	1	2	5
	1					
		8	5		8	4
6				13		

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: (See rating unit #1 for rationale.)

* ☐ = High Ratings; ☒ = Moderate Ratings; ☐ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT Dolores/Lone Cone

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #6	P	
Plateau Creek		
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	
	MP	14
	LP	5
	R	

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1**	LF-2	LF/V-1	LF/V-2	V	V/ST	ST
1	1		5			1
		6	5		6	5
6				6		

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: (See rating unit #1 for rationale.)

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT Dobres/Lone Cone

Rating Units		Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #7 <u>Mesa-Pinyon/Juniper</u> Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HIGH	P	1
	MED.	HP	
	LOW	MP	10
		LP	10
		R	

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1**	LF-2	LF/V-1	LF/V-2	V	V/ST	ST
1	1	1	4	2		1
		5	5		6	3
2	15/5	12/4	9/3	6	12/4	15/5
15/5				3/1.5		

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Ratings for Desired Management Class were evenly split between moderate and low. BLM Area Office personnel concluded that the Moderate rating was most appropriate for this unit based on similarities with other units rated moderate by participants.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT Dolores/Lone Cone

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #8 Maintain Skres- Pinon/Juniper Scientific Quality Rating Unit(s):	P	
	HP	3
	MP	10
	LP	8
	R	

LANDSCAPE VALUES
LOW MED. HIGH

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1**	LF-2	LF/V-1	LF/V-2	V	V/ST	ST
1	5	1	4	2		1
		7	6		7	5
4	13/15	11/11	9/11	7	13/11	5/11
10/11				9/15		

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: (See rating unit #1 for rationale.)

* ☐ = High Ratings; ☒ = Moderate Ratings; ☐ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT Dolores/Lone Cone

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #9 <u>Broad Canyon</u>	P	
	HP	1
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	MP	13
	LP	7
	R	

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1**	LF-2	LF/V-1	LF/V-2	V	V/ST	ST
1	1		4		2	2
	1					
		5	5		5	5
5	4	1/4	10/4	0	1/4	11
1/4				3/4		

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: (See rating unit #1 for rationale.)

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT Dolores/Lone Cone

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #10	P	
<u>Naturita Ridge</u>	HP	1
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	MP	8
	LP	12
	R	

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1**	LF-2	LF/V-1	LF/V-2	V	V/ST	ST
			4	1		2
	2					
		8	6		7	4
3				8		

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Rating for Desired Management Class are nearly evenly split between low and moderate. BLM Area Office personnel concluded that the Moderate rating was most appropriate based on similarities with other units rated moderate by participants.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT Dolores/Lane Cone

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #11 <u>Mailbox Park</u> Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	P	
	HP	1
	MP	12
	LP	8
	R	

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1**	LF-2	LF/V-1	LF/V-2	V	V/ST	ST
1	2	1	4	1		1
		4	3		6	3
5	12	12/11	12/11	8	13/11	12/11
12/11				9/12		

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: (See rating unit #1 for rationale.)

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT Dolores/Lone Cone

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #12	P	
<u>Norman/Egnar</u>	HP	1
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	MP	10
	LP	10
	R	

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1**	LF-2	LF/V-1	LF/V-2	V	V/ST	ST
3	1					
	2		3	1		
		7	4		7	5
4	1	2		7		
12/1	12/1	12/1	12/1	11/1	12/1	11/1

Final Rating: LOW

Rationale: Rating for Desired Management Class were evenly split between moderate and low. BLM Area Office personnel felt that because of the numerous intrusions in this area relative to other units, that the Low rating was most appropriate.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT Dolores/Lone Cone

Rating Units

Desired
Mgmt. Class

Workshop Rating
Unit: #13

First Park

Scenic Quality
Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

P

HP

MP

LP

R

1

9

10

1

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1**	LF-2	LF/V-1	LF/V-2	V	V/ST	ST
1	5		3			
	5	5	3		6	4
4	13/14	13/14	13/14	6	15/14	15/14
15/14				12/12		

Final Rating: LOW

Rationale: Responses for Desired Management Class were nearly evenly split between moderate and low. BLM Area Office personnel felt that because of the large number of visual intrusions in this area relative to other units, that the Low rating was most appropriate.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ☒ = Moderate Ratings; ☒ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT Dolores/Lone Cone

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: <u>LF 14</u>	P	
Upper San Miguel River Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	4
	MP	15
	LP	1
	R	1

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1**	LF-2	LF/V-1	LF/V-2	V	V/ST	ST
	3	3	8		2	5
2	2			3		
		9	6		10	6
3	11	7	5	9	4	3
3	1	1	1	1	1	1

Final Rating: HIGH

Rationale: Responses to Desired Management Class were heavily weighted toward a moderate rating. BLM Area Office personnel felt that a distinction should be made between the Upper and Lower San Miguel Rivers, however, and that because of the higher scenic quality, greater number of viewers and more exposed nature of the Upper San Miguel River, that a high rating would be most appropriate.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT Dolores/Lane Cone

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #15 Lower San Miguel River Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	P	
	HP	
	MP	14
	LP	7
	R	

LANDSCAPE VALUES
LOW MED. HIGH

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1**	LF-2	LF/V-1	LF/V-2	V	V/ST	ST
	3	2	7		1	2
	1			3		
		9	2		10	5
4	12/3			5		
16/1		7/1	9/1	5/1	7/1	10/1

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: (See rating unit #1 for rationale.)

* ☐ = High Ratings; ☒ = Moderate Ratings; ☒ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT Dolores/Lone Cone

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #16 Dolores River	P	1
	HP	2
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	MP	12
	LP	6
	R	

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1**	LF-2	LF/V-1	LF/V-2	V	V/ST	ST
	2					
1	1	1	7		1	2
				3		
		9	2		3	4
2				5		
16/41			12/41	13/41	13/41	11/41

Final Rating: 16 MODERATE; 16a HIGH; 16b HIGH

Rationale: Participant responses were spread into the high and low ratings from the majority which were moderate. Because of this and because of pending legal designations of various types, the unit was subdivided and rated as follows: 16-pending "Recreation" designation with assorted visual intrusions-rated Moderate; 16a-pending "Wild" designation with no apparent visual intrusions-rated High; 16b -pending "Scenic" designation with no apparent visual intrusions-rated High. These pending designations reflect visual values of the canyon that were determined through an intensive BLM river study.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ☒ = Moderate Ratings; ☐ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT Dobres/Lone Cone

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: <u>11</u>	P	
<u>Dry Creek</u>	HP	
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	MP	11
	LP	10
	R	

LANDSCAPE VALUES
LOW MED. HIGH

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1**	LF-2	LF/V-1	LF/V-2	V	V/ST	ST
	1		3			2
	1			2		
		5	6		6	5
2				5		
		1/11	10/11	1/12	13/11	1/11

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Ratings for Desired Management Class were nearly evenly split between moderate and low. It was felt by BLM Area Office personnel that the moderate rating was most appropriate for this unit based on similarities between this unit and other units rated moderate.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT Dolores/Lane Cone

Rating Units

Desired
Mgmt. Class

Workshop Rating

Unit: #18

Dry Creek Basin

Scenic Quality
Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES
LOW | MED. | HIGH

P

HP

MP

LP

R

2

8

10

1

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1**	LF-2	LF/V-1	LF/V-2	V	V/ST	ST
1	2		5			2
		5	5		4	2
5	15/10	15/10	10/10	6	15/10	
12/5				10/10		

Final Rating: LOW

Rationale: Ratings for Desired Management Class were nearly evenly split between moderate and low. BLM Area Office personnel felt that based on existing intrusions in this area that the Low rating was most appropriate.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT Dolores/Lone Cone

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #19 <i>Gypsum Valleys</i>	P	
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	2
	MP	7
	LP	12
	R	

LANDSCAPE VALUES
LOW MED. HIGH

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1**	LF-2	LF/V-1	LF/V-2	V	V/ST	ST
			5			2
	1					
		4	5		5	
4	1			5		
14/12	15/11	9/11	5	13/11	1/1	

Final Rating: LOW

Rationale: (See rating unit #1 for rationale.)

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT Dolores/Lane Cone

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #20 Middle Disappoint- ment Valley Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	P	
	HP	1
	MP	7
	LP	12
	R	

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1**	LF-2	LF/V-1	LF/V-2	V	V/ST	ST
						2
	1		6			
		4	4		6	1
4	14/5	15/11	8/11	5	13/11	15/11
11/12				11/13		

Final Rating: LOW

Rationale: (See rating unit #1 for rationale.)

* ☐ = High Ratings; ☒ = Moderate Ratings; ☐ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT Dolores/Lone Cone

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #21 Lower Disappoint- ment Valley Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HIGH	
	P	
	HP	
	MED.	
	MP	8
LANDSCAPE VALUES	LOW	
	LP	12
	R	1

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1**	LF-2	LF/V-1	LF/V-2	V	V/ST	ST
			6			2
	1					
		4	3		5	
4	15/5					
		15/11	10/11	5	15/11	15/11
15/2				11/15		

Final Rating: LOW

Rationale: (See rating unit #1 for rationale.)

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT Dolores/Lone Cone

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: <u>4F22</u>	P	
<u>Paradox Valley</u>	HP	
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	MP	9
	LP	11
	R	

LANDSCAPE VALUES
LOW MED. HIGH

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1**	LF-2	LF/V-1	LF/V-2	V	V/ST	ST
		1	5			1
	1					
		3	4		4	1
6	13/15					
		14/11	9/11	4	14/11	14/11
11/12				11/15		

Final Rating: LOW

Rationale: Ratings for Desired Management Class were nearly evenly split between moderate and low. BLM Area Office personnel felt that based on similarities with other units which were rated low that the Low rating was most appropriate.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ☐ = Moderate Ratings; ☐ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT Dolores/Lone Cone

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #23 <u>McKenna Peak</u>	P	1
	HP	2
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	MP	10
	LP	8
	R	

LANDSCAPE VALUES
LOW MED. HIGH

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1**	LF-2	LF/V-1	LF/V-2	V	V/ST	ST
1	1	2	7		1	3
		4	3		6	1
6	15/4	15/1	9/1	4	12/1	12/1
11/2				13/5		

Final Rating: HIGH

Rationale: Rating for Desired Management Class were predominantly low. BLM Area Office personnel felt that because the area was highly exposed to view, because it has a very low ability to absorb change (highly vulnerable to impact) and because the precipitous badland character of this unit is somewhat unique, that the most appropriate rating should be High.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT Dolores/Lone Cone

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #24 <u>Mesa-arid</u>	P	
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HP	2
	MP	7
	LP	12
	R	

LANDSCAPE VALUES
LOW MED. HIGH

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1**	LF-2	LF/V-1	LF/V-2	V	V/ST	ST
			6			1
	1					
		5	4		6	3
4	13/3					
13/12	13/11	9/11	4	13/13	13/11	13/11

Final Rating: LOW

Rationale: (See rating unit #1 for rationale.)

* ☐ = High Ratings; ☒ = Moderate Ratings; ☒ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT Dolores/Lone Cone

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	
Workshop Rating Unit: #25 <u>Long Park</u> Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	P	
	HP	
	MP	9
	LP	11
	R	1

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1**	LF-2	LF/V-1	LF/V-2	V	V/ST	ST
	1		6			2
		5	2		5	1
2	13/13	19/11	11/11	4	13/11	12/11
10/11-2				13/15		

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Participant ratings for Desired Management Class were nearly evenly split between moderate and low. BLM Area Office personnel felt that because of similarities with units rated moderate that the moderate rating would be most appropriate.

*  = High Ratings;  = Moderate Ratings;  = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT Dobros/Lone Cone

Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class
Workshop Rating Unit: <u>#26</u>	P
<u>Ridges and Rims</u>	HP 1
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	MP 11
	LP 8
	R 1

LANDSCAPE VALUES
HIGH
MED.
LOW

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*						
LF-1**	LF-2	LF/V-1	LF/V-2	V	V/ST	ST
			6			2
	1					
		5	4		5	1
2	1 1/2			4		
1 1/2		1 1/4	9/11	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2

Final Rating: 26 LOW; 26a HIGH; 26b MODERATE

Rationale: Ratings for this unit were split between moderate and low. BLM Area Office personnel felt that this unit should have been subdivided, however, into three sub-units based on the following considerations: #26 ridges - ridges are generally common and uninteresting and highly impacted in some areas (low); #26a rims - the rims in this category are highly scenic and natural (high); #26b rims - the rims in this category are lower, less dramatic and somewhat affected by mining exploration.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ☒ = Moderate Ratings; ☐ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

*** Relative magnitude of landscape modification category.

units

Dear Sir:

After going to your meeting and seeing your pictures
of this project, I brought this home for some more thought.
I want to go on record as being for these improvements
where needed on all these tracts. The production of the
of today can use the land and restore it when finished.
The vegetation will grow back and cover it up in a
few years. Our nation needs the oil, petroleum products,
timber, grain and livestock this land can produce.
Let's all use the land with respect to each other and take
care of it. Some of the things the environmentalists can
are of some interest to people that come out here from
the eastern states. The environmentalists I have talked
with haven't offered any alternatives if we don't use the land.

Sincerely

H- Visual change by this type of activity would cause a strong negative reaction. L.L. Hubbard Jr

M- Visual change by this type of activity would cause a moderate negative reaction.

SPECIFIC ISSUES, PROJECTS OR LANDS OF CONCERN TO YOUR GROUP OR AGENCY:

In the following space please indicate any issues or concerns your agency or group has about visual resource management in this BLM Resource Area. Specific projects, lands or issues can be addressed. Indicate on the base maps provided, the location of specific lands you are concerned about. Use a code letter/word or other identifiable designation referenced in your narrative.

Participant Robin Groff

Date 3-12-79

I am concerned about the Wild Rivers classification on the Dolores River. The area around Slickrock, Co. has numerous mining & other developments alongside the river. I don't believe this section of the river should be classified wild & scenic as it is certainly not wild nor is the scenery pristine. Development along this section of the river would only produce minimal visual degradation.* Therefore I believe this section of the ~~river~~ river should be ~~removed~~ withdrawn from the Wild & Scenic Rivers classification.

* Visual degradation from the pristine has already occurred, therefore further degradation would be minimal

Sirs

THIS IS RIDICULOUS! { MEMO +
DATA SHEET

HOW CAN WE MAKE A JUDGMENT
OF SUCH FOOLISHNESS?

WHY WASTE TIME DREAMING UP
SUCH BUNK!

WHY NOT PUT IT ON $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ PAPER
AT LEAST SO YOU DONT HAVE
TO WASTE PAPER (MAKE SPECIAL
FILING CABINETS?)

WHY HIRE CONSULTANTS EXCEPT
THAT YOU DONT WANT TO MAKE
DECISIONS AND PUT THE
RESPONSIBILITY ON THEIR BACK

LET'S START WITH THE FACTS!

1- YOU WENDED WHY YOUR TAXES GO
UP - INFLATION IS HERE!

YOU MUST HAVE SPENT AT LEAST \$10,000
OF PRIVATE INDUSTRIES TIME BESIDES
YOUR TIME

THE WHOLE THING IS OF A NEGATIVE APPROACH!

JOHN SCHUMACHER ENCL
Rex 1808
Grand Junction CO 81501

CC. JOHNSON, JR. LHM

LET'S START WITH THE FACTS!

SPECIFIC ISSUES, PROJECTS OR LANDS OF CONCERN TO YOUR GROUP OR AGENCY:

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Participant E. Miller

Date 3/9/79

I think this visual sensitivity workshop is a benefit to our agency, we will help to use our land to its fullest capacity. Thank you.

4
5
6

WE KNOW THAT ANY LOSS
OF THE CATEGORIES OF VISUAL FORM CANNOT
WILL BE DETRIMENTAL TO THE VISUAL FORM CANNOT
INDICATOR OF THE AREA. THIS FORM CANNOT
BE FILLED OUT WITHOUT GIVING A NEGATIVE HOW
IMPRESSION OF ANY CHANGE - NO MATTER HOW
LIGHT IT IS STILL NEGATIVE. COMPARE THIS WITH
THE PEOPLE THAT WILL AVERAGE AND CANNOT
WILL ONLY HAVE A NEGATIVE RECOMMENDATION
ONLY COME UP WITH NEGATIVE RECOMMENDATION

726

on 1

Vegetation

1.../Struct.

~~THE FUTURE~~
(BUT NOT NOW)

SPECIFIC ISSUES, PROJECTS OR LANDS OF CONCERN TO YOUR GROUP OR AGENCY:

In the following space please indicate any issues or concerns your agency or group has about visual resource management in this BLM Resource Area. Specific projects, lands or issues can be addressed. Indicate on the base maps provided, the location of specific lands you are concerned about. Use a code letter/word or other identifiable designation referenced in your narrative.

Participant

William E. Bray

Date

3-9-79

I believe that pumping salt water into
dry creek basins could create very bad visual
views.

I also, believe if all of Matunite ridge
was burn it would be a visual improvement.
The juniper growth is too dense look good.

SPECIFIC ISSUES, PROJECTS OR LANDS OF CONCERN TO YOUR GROUP OR AGENCY:

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Participant E. D. Jones

Date 3-4-79

It is requested by the BLM
to be removed to make a well
known in the Rocky Creek Basin.

SPECIFIC ISSUES, PROJECTS OR LANDS OF CONCERN TO YOUR GROUP OR AGENCY:

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Participant Bob Taylor

Date 9 Mar 79

As a small miner I am concerned about any further regulation of my operations. We are unable, as small businessmen, with limited capital, to cope with all of the requirements placed upon us by federal, state and local governmental edicts. As far as "visual resource management" specifically, I feel it is a very nebulous area of so called "public concern" dependent on purely subjective evaluation. I do appreciate the effort made by the local BLM personnel and consultants in coming to the area and meeting with the people whose livelihood depends on use of the public lands. I hope that local input will be adequately weighed in relation to those members of "concerned public" that are not economically involved in the locale. We also appreciate the beauty of the area and wish to maintain it; however, we must be allowed to continue

239

I Feel that Visual is Not a Resource it can not economically
 effect us simply by looking at something or not!

this form can not be filled out entirely without a broad study
 by each participant.

As an elected official I must regard my constituents, they
 are local people + my observance of this meeting

is that a Resource Visual R. study is unnecessary
 + a waste of time + money.

The thinking of these people do not parallel that
 of the designers of this study.

Please Regard local opinion and
 Manage the lands accordingly

duplications are
 indicated by comments
 (Mining studies)

Bob Corey
 Montrose County, Colorado

Y WORKSHOP DATA SHEET

CE AREA

DOLORES AND LONE CONE

PLANNING UNIT

PARTICIPANT T

REPRESENTING C

DATE March

DESIRED VISUAL

USER REACTION TO VISUAL CHANGE BY:

MGMT. CLASS

Landform-1

Landform-2

Landf./Veg.-1

Landf./Veg.-2

Vegetation

Veg./Struct.

Structures

P

P

MP

LP

MP

LP

MP

MP

MP

MP

MP

LP

LP

I do not believe in a generalized approach such as this. However, If I can categorize my attitudes it is toward lessening visual impact on any operation as listed in your categorization at the right. I believe that this approach can be very beneficial however it must be more specific - on critical areas of scenic value - and not to the generalized criteria as presented here.

David Greenwald
Geo. Inc.

USER REACTION TO VISUAL CHANGE BY:

The fact there is too much soil in all places grows living
land is to use it as power line or a mines site
could be north or south or east or west to lessen the
impact of it on the animal aspects, do so. But work
for us & with us to use the lands do not
protect us from ourselves nor from the gods.
We pay your wages, the god has destroyed its position
Many of the lands that have been reclaimed are
far more biotic than before and are stopped.
When the Natural Ridge was burned, it saved the
land but that strip is more productive than all the
rest of the Ridge put together. The burned areas
have many positive aspects for livestock, wildlife,
and gathering even though it doesn't look so good
at first glance.

46. I have used this over for 30 years - prevalence
it hasn't done the harm I thought it would have.
Help me do better, don't shut me down —

Paul Marshall
in favor of the work shop, sorry you walked into a bad
start, but were up to him with good mind inspection
superior

100-1000-1000
Montrose, Colorado (1412)

PERFORMANCE PROVEN CATTLE

March 6, 1979

RECEIVED
MAR 11 1979
S.M. MONTROSE DIST.

Mr. Donley M. Lotwadt
Area Manager
San Miguel Resource Area
P.O. Box 1269
Montrose, Colorado 81401

Dear Sir:

We appreciate your letter concerning the Visual Resource Management Workshop to be held on March 9th at the San Miguel Power Building in Nucla. Although we do not fully understand the intent or purpose of the workshop, we would like to be able to attend. However, I have severe conflict that would not be able to change so will be absent from that meeting.

Even though I do not understand the purpose of the workshop and the kind of comments and decisions made as a result of it, I sense that it could be very important to users of the Federal lands and would like to be more fully informed about the real purpose and scope of this workshop.

If this is to be a sampling of public opinion relative to what they consider is aesthetically pleasing and what is not? Or ways to accomplish what various users of the public lands would like to accomplish in such a way that it is least harmful to certain aesthetical qualities. As I am sure you understand, there is a great deal of variety in what different people think is beautiful. Beauty really is "in the eye of the beholder". A fairly good example that shows my outlook is the Naturita Burn which was reseeded and is now heavily covered with grass. This area now is a terrific water shed area. That is, it holds the water beautifully compared to what it used to when it had pines and junipers on it. It is beautiful as the golden grass waves in the breeze in the fall and, it is beautiful in that it has developed over ten times as much foliage for wild life and domestic animals. This view may not fit every one else but it does meet some very interesting criterion that are usually accessed to aesthetics.

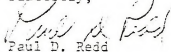
Basically we would hope that the view in development and use of land whether it be public or private be done on a very long term view. As a nation or as a world we cannot live long without increasing our production. The growing world population is a fact of life which we are not going to stop in a day or

Mr. Donley M. Detwiler
March 6, 1979
page -2-

maybe not a century. We cannot continue to support a larger and larger entity of non-producing components in our society. That is we cannot maintain our present standard of living and continually take land out of production and produce jobs and organizations which do nothing to actually increase the standard of living and well being of those who live on this earth. Management, allocation of resources are important and it is important that they be managed for a long term. But non-productive management is of no better value than no management at all. Of course, in our particular area of interest, we think we are dealing with renewable resources that can be managed to produce continual and increasing amounts of forage which in turn should produce increasing amounts of food. Going back to the Naturita Burn, the results of that burn will produce literally thousands of pounds of high quality food to feed the every growing population of the world. In its prior state it had little capacity to contribute positively to the food production needs or the water conservation needs and only limitedly supplied wild life needs.

Again, my comments are expressed without the proper knowledge of the scope and terms that you will be considering in your workshop. Please keep us informed as to the work of the workshop and how the workshop's activities will relate to our activities on Federal lands.

Sincerely,



Paul D. Redd

PDR/c

72/16

REFERENCE SLIP

TO

Mr. T. G. Carter
6000 1st St.
Rt. 1, Monticello

☐ ACTION☐ NOTE AND RETURN☐ APPROVAL☐ PER PHONE CALL☐ AS REQUESTED☐ RECOMMENDATION☐ FOR COMMENT☐ REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF☐ FOR INFORMATION☐ RETURNED☐ INITIALS☐ SEE ME☐ NOTE AND FILE☐ YOUR SIGNATURE

REMARKS

I thought you are a good
man. The last day of the
participate in the
in the summer and
participate in the
participate in the

FROM

W. G. Carter
6000 1st St.
Rt. 1, Monticello

U.S. G.P.O. 1975-274-257

FORM AD-514 (8-64)

SPECIFIC ISSUES, PROJECTS OR LANDS OF CONCERN TO YOUR GROUP OR AGENCY:

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Participant CHAS GREGG SCS

Date 5/9/79

I want to take this opportunity to encourage BLM to consider using non-native plants in mine reclamation efforts. Use plants that at least will provide temporary cover and protection. The land will eventually return to native vegetation anyway.

SPECIFIC ISSUES, PROJECTS OR LANDS OF CONCERN TO YOUR GROUP OR AGENCY:

In the following space please indicate any issues or concerns your agency or group has about visual resource management in this BLM Resource Area. Specific projects, lands or issues can be addressed. Indicate on the base maps provided, the location of specific lands you are concerned about. Use an ^{alphanumeric} code letter/word or other identifiable designation referenced in your narrative.

Participant Charles R. Porelek

Date March 12, 1979

RECEIVED
MAR 13 '79

B.L.M. Montrose Dist.

As a representative of Pioneer Mountain, Inc. it disturbs me greatly that someone is attempting to place a visual value on lands which beauty lies in the eyes of the beholder. I feel it will be very difficult for any one individual or group of individuals to place a visual value on lands.

Also, it disturbs me greatly as a taxpayer to see a government agency subcontracting work which that agency should be undertaking itself. This particular job appears to me to be a waste of tax payers money.

7217

Moderate ratings were generally confined to the eastern portion of the study area; east of a line running north and south through Nucla. Only 5 units west of this line received Moderate ratings. These are Long Park #25, Carpenter Ridge, #24, Dry Creek #17, Naturita Ridge #10, and the upper slopes bordering the U.S. Forest Service along the northern boundary, #8.

Low ratings were entirely confined to the west of the N-S line that runs through Nucla. This is also the portion of the Resource Area that contains most of the units with High ratings and, as the ratings would indicate, an area of high diversity. Most of the units rating Low can be characterized as being either rugged canyon lands or ridges and arid broad valleys.

Analysis and summary sheets for each rating unit are located at the end of the section followed by participant narratives on specific issues or projects of concern to them.

FINAL VISUAL SENSITIVITY

Approximately 25 percent of the Resource Area resulted in a final visual sensitivity rating of High. This was largely the result of high user attitudes occurring simultaneously with high use volume such as the Dolores River Canyon, portions of the San Miguel River Canyon and the ridges enclosing Paradox Valley. High overall ratings also resulted from the combination of Moderate user attitudes and High use volume such as the upper central portion of the Resource Area including Mailbox Park, Broad Canyon, and Naturita Ridge. Upper Disappointment Valley also resulted in a high rating due to the combination of High user attitudes and Moderate use volume.

Nearly 50 percent of the Resource Area resulted in a final sensitivity rating of Moderate, largely through the combination of High use volume and Low user attitudes. This combination occurred primarily in the central and southwest portions of the Resource Area. A very large block of Moderate land running south from the Uncompahgre National Forest including south of Norward was the combination of Moderate use volume and Moderate user attitudes. Most of the rest of the Moderate sensitivity lands were the result of Moderate user attitudes in combination with lands unseen from any key observation points. These were largely the upland areas adjacent to canyons which occurred in the eastern and northwestern portions of the Resource Area.

Approximately 25 percent of the lands resulted in a Low final sensitivity rating and were largely the result of Low user attitudes in combination with Low use volume (seldom seen) areas. This situation occurred throughout the canyon country of the western portion of the study area. A relatively large block of land in Disappointment Valley was the result of Low user attitudes and Moderate use volume.

DISTANCE ZONES

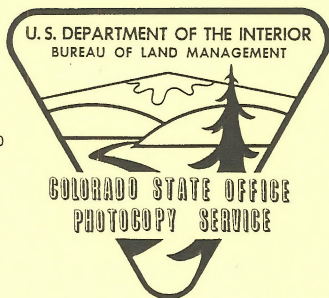
Approximately 40 percent of the land in the San Miguel Resource Area falls within the Foreground-Middleground Zone of Key Observation Points (see Table 1). Virtually all the landscape types found within this Resource Area are included in this zone. From the Norwood-Dolores Road and Highway 62 upland conifer-aspen lands are seen; from Highway 145 the San Miguel River Canyon is seen; from Highway 145 and 141 farming land is crossed; from Highway 141 in the southcentral portion of the Resource Area arid valleys and ridges are seen in the foreground; and from the Dolores River the arid rock canyons of

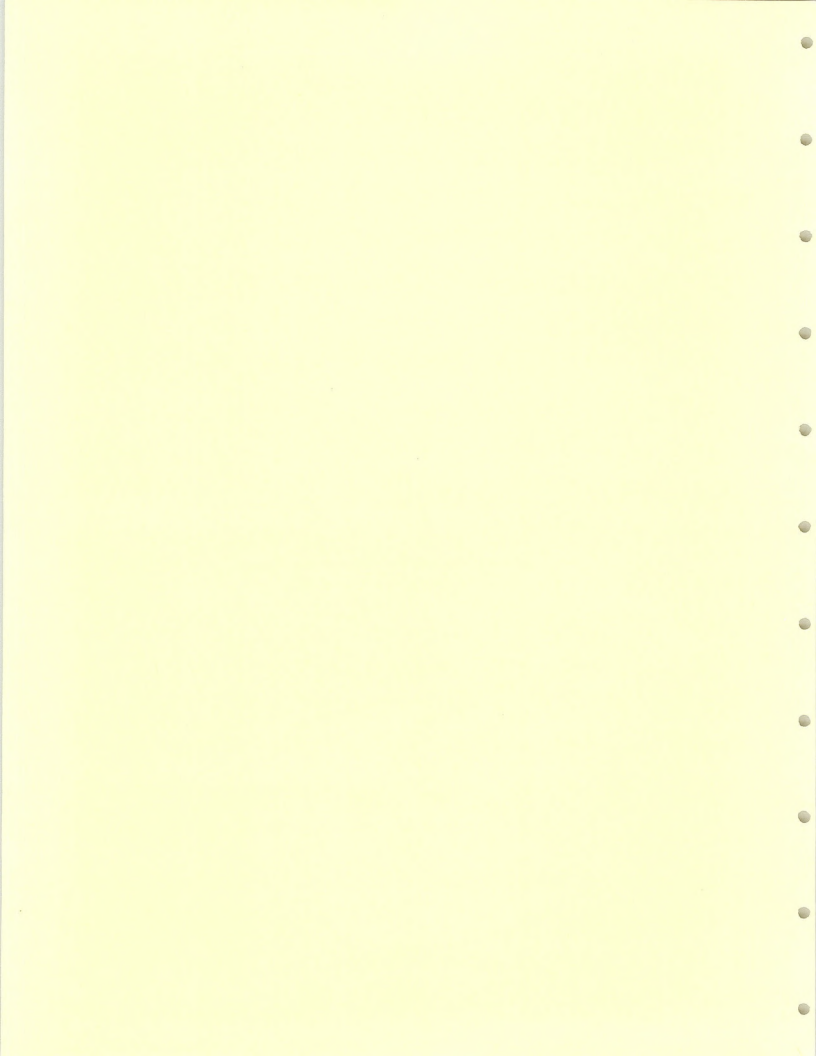
the western portion of the study area can be seen first-hand. These landscapes range from highly scenic and natural to highly altered and/or uninteresting.

Only about 10 percent of the land is located in the Background Zone. These are primarily prominent ridges or mesas seen from distant observation points. These lands also tend to be scattered throughout the Resource Area in small blocks. One notable exception is a large block of Background Zone land which is located near the center of the Resource Area and includes portions of Dry Creek Basin and Big Gypsum Valley.

Because of the many mesa, ridge and canyon landforms that restrict visibility, combined with the relatively few key observation points, nearly 50 percent of the land is Seldom Seen. These lands occur in large blocks of many square miles throughout the Resource Area.

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Denver, CO 80225

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